

The Emporia News.

Published by P. B. PLUM, DUDLEY RANDALL, EDITORS.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1899.

HALF STREET.—Couldn't help it, reader, our supply of paper, which had been for four weeks expected, did not arrive and we were compelled this week to issue a half sheet or none. We have increased our mechanical force, and when our paper comes we confidently hope to issue regularly, and more promptly to the hour (Saturday morning) than heretofore.

We direct the attention of those interested in the County-seat Court House-tax question to a communication on that subject in another column.

From scattering returns throughout the Territory, we are enabled to decide with certainty that the whole Republican State ticket is elected, by majorities probably about equal those at the Territorial election. In this Judicial District, if the reports from Coffey county are correct, Watson is 64 ahead of Learnard, and only Woodson county to hear from, which cannot materially change these figures.

The total vote of this county was 526—420 Republican, and 106 Democratic. Agency City, which we did not report last week, cast 18 votes—11 Republican to 8 Democratic. Watson, for Judge, got the whole.

Hunter County.
At Eldorado, there were 24 votes polled—for the Republican ticket, 21; Democratic, 3. For District Judge—Watson, 18; Learnard, 3. Representative, 14th District—Weibley, (Ind. Dem.) 15; John S. Ratliffe, (Rep.) 7.

It is reported that Dr. Dunn (Ind. Rep.) is elected State Senator over Hoffman, (Rep. nominee) and Austin, (Ind. Rep.) in Woodson and Madison counties.

A second ballot was had for Speaker of the House on the 7th, which resulted as follows: Sherman, 107; Bock, 88; Gilmer, 22; scattering, 14. Necessary to a choice 116.

The Topeka Tribune says that it is the intention of interested parties to start a daily line of stages from Atchison to Topeka, as soon as the Railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, which is reported nearly ready for the cars, is completed.

John Brown.
On Friday, the 2d of the present month, at the town of Charlestown, Virginia, John Brown was hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead! He had been adjudged guilty of insurrection, treason, and murder, the circumstances of which are well known to all of our readers. It is not our purpose to speak in palliation of the acts which cost Brown his life. They were unwarranted, unjustifiable and criminal. Nor of his trial, though it was a mockery and an outrage upon justice. Those are "trifles light as air," and need not to be dwelt upon.—They are lost in comparison with another and greater outrage which John Brown was hanged for attempting to destroy.

Thinking Christian men and patriots will look beyond the emote at Harper's Ferry, the frenzy of excitement and execration which it occasioned, and the execution at Charlestown which so speedily followed it, to the primary cause of it all, as well as of other insurrections and murders. And in this connection they will not forget the recent and bloody pages of Kansas history. But slavery did not commence its career in Kansas. Its bloody deeds cover the pages of the history of this country for more than a century. It has caused more bloodshed and crime of every hue than all the other guilty passions of men combined. It has been the only bar to the safety and permanency of the Republic. It is an institution of fraud and violence against the most sacred rights of humanity, and the Bible tells us that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword."

John Brown expiated his offense on the gallows; and death has been the punishment meted out to all those who have ever raised their hands against slavery—even were it to free themselves and their children. The death of slavery would scarce atone for the crimes it has committed, and is daily committing for the purpose of perpetuating itself. Slavery has established a practical despotism in one-half of this Republic, and controls every department of the National Government.

If there had been no human slavery in America, there had been no rebellion at Richmond, none at Southampton, no civil war in Kansas, no raid at Harper's Ferry, no hanging at Charlestown on Friday.

Whatever John Brown's crime may have been, he will go into the presence of his Maker white as snow, and innocent as a babe unborn, compared with the hideous, and crime-blackened institution which he sought to subvert.

A Trip up the Neosho.
We paid our first visit to Council Grove last Tuesday. No journey of twenty-five miles presents more lovely features of attractiveness to a Kansan than over this route. Had a soft June breeze played about our face instead of a cold December wind, the scene would have doubtless presented a more enchanting aspect. We passed through Fremont—lying quiet and unobtrusive as its namesake—thence to Americus, where we took dinner at the house of our popular friend Hill. There is something going on in Americus every pleasant day—what cannot be said of every Kansas town. The same general features of the country are preserved all the way up, except that the bluffs become higher, and approach nearer the river.

Council Grove is very prettily situated on the west side of the Neosho, upon a three-cornered elevation comprising two or three hundred acres. The town is nearly all upon one street, and therefore makes a very creditable appearance. The buildings, too, are mostly good. M. Conn has the largest and finest stone store-room we have seen in Southern Kansas, which is well filled with goods. They have fine stone side-walks in front of the stores in Council Grove, use coal-stoves, and appear civilized in some other things. But the attraction of the town is the new hotel, the Gilkey House, which is to open with a grand ball and supper on the night of the 26th instant. We put up with Mr. Gilkey, at his old quarters, and found him a courteous, liberal-hearted and agreeable gentleman to the fullest extent—such an one as "can keep hotel."

The people at the Grove are considerably excited in regard to the recent murders committed by the Indians on the plains, and have organized a volunteer company, called the Morris County Frontier Rifle Guards, who, under the command of H. J. Espy, will henceforth be in readiness to avenge any further acts of cruelty committed by the savages on our borders. Mr. Conn, who arrived from Pawnee Fork on the day we left, reported that another man, by the name of A. L. Scribner, on Little Arkansas, had been missing since the 9th, and it was supposed that he had been murdered by the Kaws, who were camped in that vicinity.

Wisconsin.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says the official figures will make Randall's majority for Governor about 4000, and Hastings, for Treasurer, about 10,000. The Republicans also have the Legislature handsomely—the Senate by 4 majority, and the Assembly by 17. The Sentinel says the average Republican majority on the whole State ticket will be from 3000 to 5000.

A man named A. J. Richardson, aged about 30 years, of about 5 feet and 11 inches in height, with dark hair and eyes, was accidentally killed, by the falling in of a bank, at which he was working, in Le Roy, Coffey county, Kansas, on Monday, Nov. 28th, 1899.

SLAVES GOING.—The St. Joseph Free Democrat estimates that at least twenty thousand slave laborers have been taken from Missouri during the past year.

Remains of John Brown.
TROY, N. Y., Dec. 5.
The body of John Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Brown and Wendell Phillips, passed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon. It started at 6 o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the depot. The funeral takes place on Thursday at North Elba.

An American relates, that after leaving a paper of which he was the editor, and returning on a visit, he wrote a leader for the new editor, and he really thought it good—better than he had written for months. Next day he met an old acquaintance with a paper in his hand. "Ah," said he, "this paper is but a miserable thing now—nothing like what it was when you had it"—and pointing to the article he had written, he continued—"Look, for instance, at that thing! who would read such trashy stuff as that! Why didn't the fool let you write the article?"

ARISTOCRACY.—I can respect the aristocracy of family—the consciousness of blood that has flowed through historical veins and throbbed under blazoned shields of renown. I can respect the aristocracy of talent, rising above all social conditions in its splendor and power.

I can respect the aristocracy of enterprise that bursts all obstacles, and itself earns and holds with a modest self-exertion. But of all aristocracy, the aristocracy of mere vulgar flaring wealth, and nothing else, is the emptiest and vilest.—E. H. Chapin.

The people at the South are growing crazily lawless in view of the Brown plot. A Mississippi paper coolly proposes that no persons shall travel in Southern States without passports, according to the custom of European despots.

Many designing men, by asking small favors, and evincing great gratitude, have eventually obtained the most important ones. We are inclined to continue to oblige those who have begun to oblige, and to ignore those who have begun to injure.

County Seat and County Tax.
ERRATA NEWS.—There appears to be considerable feeling among the tax payers of this county in relation to the appropriations made by the county Board of Supervisors at their last meeting, for the construction of county buildings. Being somewhat familiar with the action of the Board in this particular, I propose to give a brief but comprehensive review of their proceedings, and show the injustice to tax payers resulting from these appropriations. And, in this connection, it may not be considered irrelevant to state the fact, that in October, 1898, under a defective law and contrary to the course advised by the Governor in a proclamation to the people of the Territory, a vote was taken on the location of our county seat. The defect in the law was, that after prescribing the time for holding elections on county seats, it went on to say, in the second section, that such elections should "be conducted under the rules and regulations of the general election laws, passed at the present session of the legislative assembly." The legislature passed no general election laws at that session, and, therefore, the people were without the necessary regulations for conducting the election. Governor Denver foresaw the trouble which might arise in the different counties, and issued his proclamation, advising the people not to go into an election on the location of their county seats until further legislation was had on the subject.

Not a single county, to my knowledge, located its seat of government in pursuance of this defective law, and the reason why a vote was taken on the question in this county under it, was because the people on the Kaw Reserve wanted the county seat at Americus, and thought, as they expressed it, that if they did not go into the election, the people in the eastern and southern portions of the county would, and by their default, the county seat be claimed at Emporia. On the other hand, the people in the southern and eastern portions of the county were suspicious that if they neglected to go into the election, the people on the reserve and about Americus would, and Mr. Baker, at that time Probate Judge and wholly interested in the latter place, by default of a vote in other parts of the county, would declare, as the defective law required, the county seat located at Americus. So, it was this outside pressure, resulting from a distrustfulness of one place towards the other, that forced the people of this county, contrary to their better judgements, into such an election under such a law. The election being considered as only a sort of loose expression of the people at that time in the county, no effort was made to guard against fraud; and, no doubt, many voted without reference to those restraints which law usually throws around elections. The county seat was declared located at Americus by 14 votes only. I have not the least doubt but that there were three times as many illegal votes polled as the majority by which it was claimed to have been located. This, in connection with the fact that since that vote was taken about 600 voters have been added to the county, seems to make it nothing more than proper, right and just, that the question should be re-submitted, before the county is plunged into debt, and the people highly taxed to put up buildings at a county seat of such doubtful location.—Those in the Americus interest at that time pledged to the people, that should they get the county seat, the county should not be put to any expense for ground and buildings; but six months had hardly passed before they broke faith with the people of the county and urged, before the county Board, and finally succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$2500 for county buildings. At a subsequent meeting the appropriations were rescinded, and at the last meeting a resolution was passed repealing the rescinding order, but the resolution contained no clause reviving the appropriations. Had the action of the Board stopped here the whole thing would have stood, in a legal point of view, as though no appropriations had been made. But the Board, taking it for granted that they were "doing it up legally," passed an order for the immediate issue of \$2500 in county orders to building Commissioners, to be used by them in securing the erection of the court house and jail. The orders were issued, and to-day are being swapped and traded at a great discount, so that with the \$2500 dollars in orders, they will not be able to get up buildings worth over eight hundred, and thus the few tax payers, this winter, will be smothered out of about 1700 dollars. This is true, and time will prove it to all who are disposed to close their ears to the fact. The large amount outstanding in orders heretofore, added to the \$2500 dollars lately issued, with what was issued at the last meeting on bills allowed jurors, witnesses, road viewers, &c., all being in circulation, renders our county paper, comparatively speaking, worthless for all purposes but to pay the enormous county tax imposed upon us by the county Board, through an over-heated anxiety to secure

buildings in Americus. The \$2500 issued in orders to the "Building Commissioners" were added to the other indebtedness of the county, and a tax large enough levied upon what property was assessed in June last to meet, if collected, the total indebtedness. Now, it is well known that about one-half of the land pre-empted in this county was pre-empted after the assessment last June, and just before the land sales. Not one foot of all this land—not one foot of all the Kaw Reserve—will ever be taxed one cent to pay for these buildings, and the whole cost of them, together with the other indebtedness of the county, will have to be paid this winter by those few who pre-empted before the assessment was made in June last. The tax, as all are doubtless aware, is one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred, for county purposes, thirty cents on the hundred dollars, and one dollar capitation tax, for Territorial purposes, but not one cent for school purposes. The erection of buildings in Americus is, in the eye of a majority of the Board, of more importance than the erection of school-houses—and the few have to foot the bill, and the great many go scot free. The Supervisors who supported these appropriations and this tax, were S. G. Elliott, C. Columbia, Nathan Stevenson, A. I. Baker and Richard Best. Those who opposed them were Eli Davis and Robert Logan.

Mr. Elliott remarked at the time with considerable fear, that "he didn't believe their township would elect them again." What shall we do? Sit down and conclude that "we have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, and nothing to do with the taxes but to pay them?" No. Let the people of the county come together when they will, and if no better plan is suggested, resolve to resist the payment of taxes this year, and request the township collectors to resign. If this is not done, the property of many will be sold for taxes, because these hard times such an enormous tax cannot be collected, even to put up buildings in Americus.

A TAX-PAYER.
Execution of John Brown.
Charlestown, Va., was all asir Dec. 2d. The streets were thronged with troops, cannon bristled at every corner, and throngs of civilians circulated wherever they were allowed. We need not add that all this bustle and confusion was in consequence of the execution of Old John Brown.

Mrs. Brown arrived at Harper's Ferry Dec. 1st, but was not allowed to enter Charlestown till the Harper's Ferry commandant had telegraphed to Maj. Gen. Taliaferro, and Maj. Gen. Taliaferro had telegraphed to Gov. Wise. She was then graciously allowed to enter Charlestown alone.

The interview between herself and Capt. Brown was very affecting. The Captain pressed her to his heart and exclaimed, "my wife"—no more. His heart seemed too full for utterance. After a long silence, they commenced conversation, and Mrs. Brown entered fully into the feelings of her husband, and both were resigned to the fate which awaited him. At the table Brown asked a blessing and partook cheerfully.

From the time Mrs. B. arrived, old Captain B.'s spirits rose, and he exhibited light-heartedness which surprised those who were around him. Mrs. Brown remained with her husband until half past six o'clock, when she was informed that the interview must end. The Captain desired that his wife might remain with him during the night, but the orders from headquarters were to the contrary, and accordingly they were separated. While the parting scene was one which showed much intensity of feeling, there was no exhibition of passion, and after an embrace, and kiss, and kind admonition from Brown, they parted forever.

Capt. Brown spent the night before his execution reading and writing, though he had a quiet sleep. After breakfast he was told his fellow-prisoners desired to see him. He was taken to Cook's room.

On entering Capt. Brown said: "I am sorry you have not confined yourself to truth in your statement called your confession. I never sent you to Harper's Ferry as a spy, and your statement to that effect is false."

Cook—"You certainly did."

Capt. Brown (in a commanding tone)—"I did not, sir; you have by your course held yourself up as an object of contempt, and deservedly so."

At this remark, Cook's head fell, and he made no reply. Brown was next conducted to Steven's room. The meeting between them was cordial. Brown remarked that he was about to die. Stevens said: "I feel assured that you will go to a better world than this."

Capt. Brown said, "Conduct yourself like a man. I know you will do so without my advice." They again shook hands and parted. He then repaired to the room of Coppie, where a conversation almost similar took place. Thence he went to the rooms of the negroes, whom he said he expected to die like men, and as became their condition and position. The negroes gave him the assurance that they would die fearlessly, as they were fully assured that their action was just and proper. Brown then returned to his room, and continued writing for some time.

When Gen. Taliaferro told Brown that his wife was coming, he asked the Captain how long an interview he desired. Brown said—"three or four hours," to which the General responded that that was too long; an hour he thought was enough. Brown replied: "Very well, sir, obey your orders and do your duty. I have no favors to ask of the State of Virginia." When parting from his wife, he asked the

jailer, as though it were the most casual and indifferent question: "At what hour am I to be executed?" And on being told 11 o'clock, he turned to his wife and said: "Very well; if I think of anything else to say, I will write it down and leave it for you."

Previous to starting for the gallows, Brown was exceedingly cheerful. The departure of the commanding officer from the town was the signal for the bringing out of the prisoner. A furniture wagon was driven in from the jail, and the military formed around it. Brown was then escorted from his room.

He was dressed in a black suit, much worn, the same he had on when he made his attack on the Ferry. He wore a slouch hat, shoes and red-colored stockings. His arms had been pinioned, and he marched out with a firm step and upright head. He was assisted into the wagon, and took a seat on his coffin.

On the road to the scaffold, Brown remarked to the undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, in observing military in the field: "They have excluded all citizens." "Yes," was the reply. Capt. Brown said: "Gentlemen, you are very calm and collected—much more so than I am; and yet your condition is much more critical. I am cool," said he; "I have suffered much more from modesty in my lifetime than I have from fear. For thirty years I have been educated to look on fear as a myth, and now I do not know what it is."

No other conversation took place, and he quietly proceeded to his death.

The gallows were soon reached, and Brown was aided out of the cart. He ascended the steps with a cheerful look, a firm, unshaken step, and an unblanched eye. Not an exhibition of fear was given. As soon as he reached the platform, the military which accompanied him filed to the right and left, and took the positions which had been previously assigned them. Brown looked at the crowd, then glanced at the scaffold. The Deputy Sheriff extended his hand and took that of Brown, and shaking it, bade him farewell.

No ministers were present, owing to the fact that Brown had refused their offices.—The Sheriff approached him, shook his hand, and bade him good-bye. Brown stepped forward, when the Deputy Sheriff tied his legs, while the Sheriff drew the white cap over his head, and placed the fatal rope about his neck. As soon as this was done, Brown remarked to the Sheriff, "you will have to guide me from this out."

The Sheriff asked: "Captain Brown, have you anything to say?" To which he replied, "Nothing."

Sheriff—"Will you take a handkerchief, and use it as a signal, letting it fall when you are ready?"

Captain Brown—"No sir, I am always ready. Do not keep me unnecessarily long."

The Sheriff then stepped aside while the doomed man engaged in prayer. In a few minutes he stepped softly from the scaffold, and, on leaving it, the Deputy Sheriff sprang the trap, and John Brown was suspended between the heavens and the earth.

Not a sound was heard except the creaking of the timbers of the scaffold and the whipping sound of the wind, as it played with the naked branches of the trees. After he had hung for twenty minutes, he was pronounced dead by some twenty doctors, and the body was put in a coffin, from whence it was taken to the jail.

The rope with which Brown was hung was taken in charge by an officer, and afterwards cut up into pieces and distributed to those who were anxious to have it. Parties cut the timbers of the gallows, and carried away the pieces, while others secured a lock of his hair.

It is said that Brown made a dying declaration, which is now in the possession of the authorities at Charlestown, not having been handed to his widow with other papers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Arrived.
A LARGE lot of Oak Casks and Barrels, just the thing for packing Pork in, at A. G. PROCTOR & CO'S.

Administratrix's Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Abraham Shephard, near Emporia, on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1899, at 1 o'clock p. m., the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one wagon, two horses, 3 mule cows, 5 head young cattle, farming utensils, &c. Terms of sale—cash in hand. ELOY SHEPHERD, Administratrix.

Notice.
HARMAN B. ELLIOTT, In Attachment.

Taken Up.
BY the subscribers, living in Cottonwood township, seven miles west of Emporia, in December last, three STEERS: One red and white, 5 years old, both ears cropped, wide horns and stags; The second, a pale red and white, lined back, white flanks, marked slope of the right ear and left in the left. The third, four years old, red and brindle, white face, small of line, marked as the second one—supposed to be unbroken. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. SAMUEL MCVEY, N. L. MCCORMICK.

Taken Up!
BY the subscriber, living in Forest Hill township, 4 1/2 miles east of Emporia, on the 25th of October, 1899, two oxen—one pale red with some small white spots on each side; swallow fork in both ears, mark in the dump; large horns, branded on the left hip with the letter "S". The other a roan—marks, and brand the same—3 or 4 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. R. P. SNOW.

LOCAL.

Wood, and all kinds of farm produce, will be taken on subscription to THE EMPORIA NEWS.

Attention, Everybody!
There will be a public meeting at Emporia on Monday evening, Dec. 18th, at 6 o'clock, to make arrangements for building a FLOURING MILL on the Cottonwood river, south of this place. Turn out!

Church Services.—Rev. G. C. Morse will lecture Sunday evening, in Temple's Hall, on the subject of the Harper's Ferry episode. On Sunday morning, at 11, there will be service in the Christian Church, also, on the Friday evening following.

Prof. M. M. Campbell, agent of the American Bible Society for Kansas, will lecture with a view of organizing a county Bible Society, in Temple's Hall, on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

The Ladies' Sewing and Benevolent Society meets next Wednesday evening at the house of Mrs. N. Demoss.

Mr. Tripp's school closed its first quarter yesterday. We regret that we had not time to attend in the afternoon and witness the examination exercises, which are said to have given great satisfaction. The second quarter will commence on Monday, January 24.

Retrial.—There has been quite a red-hot awakening in this place, within the last few days, over the preachings of Revs. E. Phillips, S. G. Brown, and others at the Christian Church. The attendance has been the largest ever witnessed in this country, the meetings being held two or three times a day. Some eighteen have been baptized, and twenty-five have united with the church.

WATSON FOSTER'S LECTURE.—Our citizens were favored with a rare treat in the lecture of Watson Foster, on chemistry, before the Emporia Lyceum at the church last evening. The house was completely full, a number being in attendance from a distance, and all listened with deep attention and interest throughout. His subject was illustrated with a large number of chemical experiments, and his remarks were rapid, elegant and thoroughly comprehensive to all, showing the lecturer's superior knowledge in that science, of which his name is so well known in connection with a work extensively used in the schools throughout the Union. We are glad that Mr. Foster has become a permanent resident of our country, and hope he shall again be permitted to listen to other lectures from him on his favorite theme.

We notice the arrival of a quantity of the celebrated Chelsea stone, at Proctor & Co's store in this place. It is very beautiful—white, and well worked. For building purposes it is unsurpassed.

Pork is selling in Emporia at \$6.50 per 100 lbs. None has been bought, we believe, for shipment.

We were favored with a new class of customers on Thursday—a party of fifteen or twenty Italians. "We" does not imply that they were customers, for not one of them was generous enough to subscribe for THE NEWS. They probably didn't know that we took wolf-skins on subscription.

The alarm of fire Wednesday night was caused by the burning of a small house in the south district—supposed to be the work of "free-churchers." The fire companies were promptly on the ground, the members of which were generally in attendance of the machines. Loss about four bits.

MARRIED.
In Emporia, on Saturday evening last, by James Newlin, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. PHENIX to Mrs. SEBRAH WAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All who subscribed towards building the Christian Church, Emporia, and have not paid, are requested to come forward and settle with the undersigned, in order to relieve those who have incurred expense in its erection. S. G. PROCTOR, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows.
Emporia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., meeting regularly every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock in Masonic Hall. Members of the Order in good standing are cordially invited to visit the Lodge. JOSEPH RICKABAUGH, N. G.

Masonic.
Regular Communications of Emporia Lodge, No. 12, A. F. and A. M. are held on the Thursday evening of each full moon, in each month, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of L. D. BAILEY, W. M.

C. V. ESKRIDGE, Sec'y.

Prices Current.

Emporia Market.	
CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
Flour—Extra-Superfine, \$4 25 per cwt.	
Wheat—\$2.50	
Potatoes—50	
Apples—Dried, \$3.00 per bushel.	
Peaches—Dried, \$4.00 per bushel.	
Chickens—15@20 cts per lb.	
Butter—25	
Eggs—18@20	
Chickens—20	
Sugar—Brown, 12 1/2 cts per lb.	
" White, 15 " "	
Rice—8@10	
Teas—50@60	
Coffee—16@18	
Cornish—15	
White Flour—15	
Molasses—No. 1, 15 " "	
Molasses—per gallon; 75 cts.	
Straw—	
Burning Field—1.00 per gallon.	
Oil—Lined, 1.40	
Vaseline—30	
Bacon—6@10 cts per lb.	
Tallow—11	
Lard—15	
Bacon—14	
Pickled Pork—14	
Tobacco—30@35	
Salt—per sack of 200 lbs, \$4.50	
Dairy, 30@40 cts per sack	
Cattle—Tailor, 30 cts per lb.	
Sheep, 30	
Soap—10@12 cts	
Nails—6@7	
Powder—Blasting, 40c	
" Rifle, 50	
White Lead—per keg, 25 lbs, 3.00	
Galvanized—30@35.00	
Staples—\$4@4.50 per thousand.	
Loc Chains—25@30 cts per lb.	
Domestic—12 1/2	
Grain—8@10 per 50 feet, \$3.50	
" 10@12 " " 4.50	
" 10@14 " " 4.50	